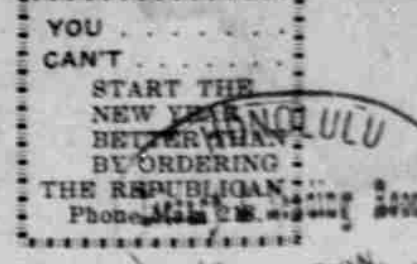




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THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.



VOLUME IV. NO. 489.

HONOLULU, H. T., SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1902—TEN PAGES.

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HOME RULE REPUBLICANS RATIFY PRESIDENT'S AMERICANISM

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S policy, as outlined in his first message to Congress, received unanimous and overwhelming endorsement at a large mass meeting held at the drill shed yesterday evening under the auspices of the Home Rule Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii.

As an expression of united sentiment prevailing at the assemblage which comfortably filled the large auditorium, a resolution was adopted, in which President Roosevelt's message was considered of incalculable benefit to the Territory of Hawaii and to its future development.

Before the mass meeting was brought to a close a vote taken upon the resolution failed to bring forth a dissenting voice. It was then ordered that a copy of the document be forwarded to Washington and, through Delegate Robert Wilcox, be presented to President Roosevelt.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions, as adopted, read as follows:

WHEREAS, The message of President Roosevelt to the Congress of the United States is replete with recommendations which, while intended for the nation at large, would, if embodied in legislation, be of incalculable benefit to this Territory in its future development; and

WHEREAS, The recommendations regarding this Territory are of a character contemplated to develop the highest type of citizenship through a home environment in accord with our claims to civilization and Christianity. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the citizens and voters of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled, do heartily and loyally endorse the recommendations in the President's message relative to wage-earners, immigration, forest reserves, national control and development of water storage for irrigation, a Pacific cable and an inter-oceanic canal.

RESOLVED, That in his recommendations referring directly to this Territory the President has outlined a policy which meets with the unbounded support of all Americans in these islands regardless of race or political affiliations.

RESOLVED, That we pledge our united and concerted action in erecting in this Territory such a traditional American system of government as will do credit to the citizens of Hawaii and support the recommendations of our President.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President through our Delegate in Congress.

Seated upon the speakers platform were Senator David Kalanikaalani, Representative John Emmeluth, T. Tappan Tannatt, T. McCants Stewart, Senator David Kanulua, D. G. Camarinos, J. K. Kaula, Hon. John E. Bush, John Wise, Representative Fred Beckley, J. Kanuli and others.

Meeting Called to Order.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Hon. J. K. Kaula, as temporary chairman, called the gathering to order. In brief words he appointed Senator David Kalanikaalani as chairman of the gathering. Solomon Maheula and James Sims were selected as secretaries.

In fitting and concise words Senator Kalanikaalani set forth the object of the gathering. He declared that the people were assembled to ratify the policy of President Roosevelt. He also stated that a united protest was due from the people of Hawaii against the free admittance of Asiatic labor. He bespoke a hearty reception to the resolution which would be offered, and hoped that united action would be taken.

Representative John Emmeluth then read letters from various persons who had been invited to be present and address the gathering. The first three letters were of negative tone, and came from Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory; Territorial Secretary Henry E. Cooper and Territorial Treasurer W. H. Wright. The communications follow:

Governor Dole's Reply.

The following is a copy of the letter received by the Committee from His Excellency Governor Dole:

Honolulu, 30 December, 1901.
Messrs. J. Kalanikaalani and Carlos A. Long,
Of the Committee on Arrangements

*We are Hawaiians at Heart But
are Americanized and Look
Forward to the Benefits
Which Must Come.*

and Program for a mass meeting of citizens called for January 4, 1902.

Sirs:
Your letter inviting me to a seat on the platform at such meeting, and requesting an address from me on that occasion, has been received.

As the object of the proposed meeting is the discussion of matters which have relation to the official discretion of the Territorial executive, I feel that it would be of doubtful expediency for me to take part in its deliberations.

I thank you for your courtesy in affording me an opportunity which I should be glad to avail myself of under other circumstances, and remain, very sincerely yours,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

Secretary Cooper's Letter and a Reply
Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Secretary.

Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 30, 1901.
Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in extending to me an invitation to be present at and address a mass meeting of citizens to be held on Saturday, January 4, 1902.

While your invitation does not so indicate, I am given to understand that the meeting referred to is to be political in its nature and is to be conducted under the auspices of the Home Rule Republican party. Such being the case I must respectfully decline to be present as I believe it to be of doubtful propriety for any government official to take an active part in party politics.

"I am, very sincerely yours,
HENRY E. COOPER."
Chairman on Program and Arrangements, Honolulu.

"Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 2, 1902.
H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of December 30, 1901, in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting for the ratification of President Roosevelt's message, etc., is to hand. I am extremely sorry that you are obliged to rest your excuse for declining the invitation on hearsay relative to the political complexion the meeting might have.

"Allow me to assure you that whatever the complexion of the meeting no American loyal to the Administration as it is now constituted need be ashamed to address the same.

"No expression of sentiment except those of fealty to American institutions and forms and the discussion of steps to see them embodied in laws in this Territory will be permitted at this meeting.

"Reiterating my regrets that you were obliged to assume a condition of things not implied in the invitation given you, I subscribe myself,
Yours respectfully,
CARLOS A. LONG.

"Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements, etc."

Treasurer Wright Declines.

Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, Oahu, January 2, 1902.

Sir:—I have to own the receipt of your invitation dated Dec. 23, 1901, wherein you request an address on the subject matter mentioned therein and to be given at a mass meeting of the citizens to be held January 4, 1902.

I wish to thank you for the courtesy extended, but I would respectfully ask to be excused.

Very respectfully,
W. H. WRIGHT.

From James H. Boyd,
Department of Public Works,
Honolulu, T. of H., Dec. 31, 1901.
Hon. J. Kalanikaalani,

Chairman.
Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your general invitation to attend a mass meeting of citizens to be held Jan. 4, 1902, in this city, and inviting my presence on the platform and to have me deliver an address.

In reply thereto I desire to extend to you my appreciation of the honor and courtesy thus evinced and would say that it would afford me pleasure to be enabled to accept the invitation

but the exigencies of the detail of departmental work at this particular season of the year must be my excuse for not being enabled to comply with your courteous invitation, and you will undoubtedly appreciate the force that pressure of official business alone prevents my presence and assistance.

JAS. H. BOYD,
Superintendent of Public Works.

From Judge Estee.

Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1901.
D. Kawanakoa, Esq., and Carlos A. Long, Esq., City.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your request to be present and address a meeting of citizens called to be held at the Drill Shed on the evening of January 4th, 1902, for the purpose of ratifying the suggestions and recommendations affecting the Territory, made by the President in his message to Congress; for which I thank you. But owing to a previous engagement, it will be impossible for me to be present on that most interesting occasion.

Very sincerely yours,
MORRIS M. ESTEE.

From Chief Justice Frear.

Honolulu, Dec. 30, 1901.
Messrs. J. Kalanikaalani, Chairman, and Carlos A. Long, Secretary, committee on arrangements and program, Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—Your invitation for my presence upon the platform and request for an address from me at a mass meeting to be held next Saturday evening was received last Friday afternoon. I have delayed replying in the hopes that I might see my way clear to accept the invitation and comply with the request. I regret to say now, however, that I cannot do so.

Thanking you for the honor of this invitation, I remain,
Yours very respectfully,
W. F. FREAR.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

From Chief Justice Perry.

Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1901.
To Messrs. J. Kalanikaalani and Carlos A. Long, Committee on Arrangements and Program, City.

Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 23rd inst. with reference to a mass meeting of citizens called for the 4th of January next, reached me yesterday. Please accept my thanks for the invitation thereby extended to me. The same is, however, respectfully declined.

Yours truly,
A. PERRY.

From Circuit Judge Humphreys.

Honolulu, January 3rd, 1902.
Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your polite note of 23rd ult., inviting me to a place on the platform of "a mass meeting of citizens."

*** for the purpose of ratifying the suggestions and recommendations affecting this Territory, made by the President in his message to Congress, and to discuss such steps as may be necessary to be taken for an early application of the "traditional American system of government in these islands," and to speak on that occasion.

It gives me great pleasure to express my unqualified approval of the purpose of the meeting. Such agitation as you propose should secure to the people of this Territory a veneer, at least, of "the traditional American system of government" in the administration of their local affairs, and I trust that your efforts may not cease with the meeting in question, but that they will continue until the right of a majority of the voters of this Territory to manage their local affairs is fully secured and recognized. Certain matters over which I have no control will render it impossible for me to address the meeting, but I intend if possible to be present at and a part of the meeting in every sense of the word.

Very truly yours,
A. S. HUMPHREYS.

From Circuit Judge Little.

Hilo, Hawaii, Jan. 2, 1902.
Hon. J. Kalanikaalani, Chairman, Carlos A. Long, Secretary, Committee on Arrangements of Program, Honolulu, Oahu.

Gentlemen: I am most grateful for your kind invitation to be present at and address the Republican ratification meeting to be held in your city, January 4, 1902.

I regret that I cannot be there. Official engagements forbid. But I cannot refrain from sending you a word of good cheer and of my most hearty approval of the moving spirit of this mass meeting.

President Roosevelt is a man of the highest integrity and capacity and possesses a marvelously acute discernment of the condition of the state of the Union. It was his unexpected familiarity with the peculiar political conditions in this Territory which enabled him to tell in a very few words what ought to exist here.

An early application of a system of local government along "the traditional American lines" is imperatively demanded by the industrial and financial interests of our people. This opinion, which has always been strong among the loyal Americans, has grown much stronger since the publication of the President's masterful message. And it is of the highest importance, in my view, that the deliberations of this convention be marked with wisdom, prudence and resolution, since issues of the greatest moment to this Territory are involved in the President's reference to us; and your action may be of far reaching consequence.

Very sincerely yours,
GILBERT F. LITTLE.

From F. J. Ryan.

Mountain View, Hawaii,
December 31st, 1901.
J. Kalanikaalani, Carlos A. Long, Chairman and Secretary, etc.

Gentlemen:—I have received your kind invitation to be present at a mass meeting of citizens to be held at Honolulu, January 4th, for the purpose of ratifying the suggestions and recommendations affecting this Territory made by President Roosevelt to Congress.

It would give me great pleasure, not only to be present but to testify to my appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the President, particularly as to Hawaii and in general as to all the national subjects discussed so ably and fearlessly in that important document.

I regret, however, to say that the expense of a trip to Honolulu is far out of keeping with the income of a farmer in Hawaii at the present time. If it were left to me to select a choice expression from the President's message to serve as a motto or battle cry for this new Territory, it would be this: "The well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands."

To this sentiment it would be difficult to add brilliance or force. I trust every citizen will give it the consideration its merit deserves. The people of this Territory, as it said to the most important step toward "developing the Territory on the traditional American lines" when the duly elected representatives of the people in the last legislature passed a bill for county organization. The country is the cornerstone in the structure of American government.

It is the home-government of the people in their local affairs and only such powers as are necessary to carry on the general government of all the counties, as a group, are delegated to the State or Territory. In like manner the States delegate to the Federal Government only such powers as are necessary for the government of all the States, as a group, and which forms the nation. Whenever, through ignorance of these principles or for selfish purposes, any citizen or number of citizens oppose and defeat this theory of government, under any pretense whatever, a stab is made at the foundation aimed at the Chief Executive of the nation. It has been well and truly said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," therefore, every citizen worthy of the name should guard well his "inalienable rights" for in that way only can the rights of the people, as a whole, be maintained. Before a backward step can be taken in the matter of county government we must first confess that the theory of popular American government is radically wrong and has been wrong for more than a

*It is Not Necessary That Americans
Should Sell Their
Birthright to Profitably
Run Plantations.*

century. This is not a question of policy but a question of principle.

I am free to say, that in my opinion, no other step can be properly taken "for the early application of the traditional American system of government in these islands," until county government is first established. It is the foundation which must be laid first. Otherwise, it would be like building a house by constructing the roof first and the foundation last. Wishing the Territory and all its people a happy and prosperous New Year, I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

T. J. RYAN.

President American Settler's Association.

From Senator Russel.

Mountain View, Hawaii, H. T.,
December 31, 1901.

Committee on Arrangements of the

Citizen's Mass Meeting, Honolulu.
Sirs:—I sincerely regret that the distance prevents my presence at the mass meeting. As an advocate of true annexation and truly American reform and true assimilation of these islands with the great Republic of the United States, with whose spirit and institutions our sugarcroft conditions are inconsistent, I heartily and most sincerely endorse every favorable comment and action in regard to the President's intentions concerning Hawaii. I will state, however, that the United States Government, having granted us the right to make our laws, rightly expects us to do the rest ourselves. Therefore it is neither to the President nor to the Congress, but to our own representatives in our Legislature that we have to look for the change of the present sugarcroft into a more American system.

This is the proper opportunity for you to most emphatically remind your representatives that it is your formal and express order to have a law passed at the next session giving the people the right to revoke every senator and representative at any time when he forgets that legislatures are created not only for the furtherance of his personal ends and those of his patrons but for the public interests also.

With hearty Aloha to the people in mass meeting assembled.

I remain, sincerely yours,

NICHOLAS RUSSEL.

Senator.

Governor Dole's Americanism.

"The pressing demands of the agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines; the other as factors in the development of the State.

"As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local or traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than before.

"Every one who is a resident here, not merely to amass wealth but to live and perhaps to bring up children who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in any part of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made morally impossible or only immorally possible, or by opposing the settlement of the small proprietor. Indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice.

"Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an

I however believe, with our honored ex-President Harrison, that "to pay taxes and to submit to the laws are far short of the whole duty of a citizen." I therefore decided to accept your invitation, although advised that to do so would be dangerous to one's financial interests; and I stand before you today representing no party, faction, or moneyed interest, but simply an American citizen, protected in the thought of doing my duty to my country, and ask—Why should we not fully endorse the President's message?

Traditional American Lines.

The President in his message says: "In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a tangle of large estates tilled by cheap labor, we wish a healthy community of men, who themselves till the farms they own."

These are no new American principles.

The people of Hawaii, when they asked for admission into the United States, knew, or should have known, of these broad American principles. Did they know of them at that time?

Since my arrival here, I have had the pleasure of reaching the answer of the Hawaiian cabinet to a committee appointed by your citizens in 1889 requesting legislation against the further importation of cheap labor. The petition was made, and the answer returned by men whose names stand foremost among those asking for annexation, and in that position and answer they exercise almost the identical American principles that our honored President has laid before Congress.

I would advise every voter on these islands to secure a copy of the answer referred to, and carefully read it. You will not only find items of interest and instruction, but I know of no stronger advocate of restriction than this epistle. It not only shows us our danger, but informs us who are the men most familiar with the conditions.

Our honored Governor, when he took the oath of office, expressed in his inaugural address, as noble American principles on this subject as I have been permitted to read since removing to these islands. Permit me to read a few of them at this time:

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"Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an

infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest capable government and statehood in due time."

Gentlemen, can you ask for a more complete or beautiful endorsement to the President's message than these words of our Governor?

Governor Dole on Labor.

However, let us refer to a section in the Governor's report on the labor question of these islands, as made a few months since and compare it with existing conditions and the above reference. I read:

"Much has been said about the employment of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese by the planters. In answer to such criticism, it may safely be said that such action never has, does not now, and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained for the plantations it means millions of dollars spent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture."

Gentlemen, is there any doubt in your minds, that deep down in all our hearts, we know that the principles expressed in the President's message are not only American principles but that they are the principles which should be applied to these islands if we are to protect our homes and secure employment for ourselves and children. I do not believe that there is a man in this meeting who wishes to cripple the sugar interests of Hawaii either by lack of labor or through legislation, but I do believe that everyone must admit that our American principles are sufficiently broad to enable us to profitably run these plantations without selling our birthright to do so.

Chinese Not Desirable.

On these islands, at the time of the last official report, there were over 70,000 Asiatic laborers employed, and of these but 32,000 were employed on the plantations. We need not look about us to see where the balance, these 38,000 Asiatics are. We find them on every hand, running out our citizens from their legitimate walks in life, depleting our treasuries, corrupting our religion, and making morality almost a matter of impossibility. We also know that of the 32,000 employed on the plantations, a very large number are filling positions that beyond question can be filled by American citizens.

You Hawaiians know this. You men on the water front, working as stevedores know this. You can today see your fisheries controlled by Japanese. Clerks in your stores, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, barbers, storekeepers of all kinds are rapidly giving place to the Asiatic.

What do you propose to do? These are not American principles which are running you from your workshops, destroying your homes and threatening your land; but anti-American principles; principles prompted solely by the love of dollars and cents.

Principles that must in time prove destructive not only to the Territory, but the plantations themselves.

The plantations require, so they say, these Asiatics to do their drudgery. Suppose we grant this; but let us assist our President, even if it is in nothing more than ratifying his message by demanding legislation which will compel the Asiatic to work in the cane fields or return from whence he came.

Take the Place of Hawaiians.

Today these Asiatics are coming to our shores by the hundreds and few are leaving, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary of a writer in the New Year's edition of the Advertiser.

Does it take a prophet to read the future if this continues?

Let me ask: Are you Hawaiians enjoying the prosperity that you did two years ago?

Can you find work when you want it? If not, who are the men who are today keeping you out of employment? Are they not the very men the President in his message objects to? Should not all American citizens object to them as well?

You Hawaiians are all American citizens and should attempt to derive all the benefits afforded under our flag. Throw aside every prejudice you may entertain from the past. The working man of Hawaii whether white, black or brown, if a citizen, will meet you more than half way and assist you, not only in demanding the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)